

0475-0199P

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

10/031612

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
PCT/EP00/06639	July 12, 2000	July 22, 1999
TITLE OF INVENTION HYDROLYZABLE SILANES AND POLYMERIZABLE SILANES WITH LOW VISCOSITY AND USE THEREOF		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US BISSINGER, Peter; GLASSER, Oswald; GUGGENBERGER, Rainer; SOGLOWEK, Wolfgang		

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39 (1).
4. The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. has been transmitted by the International Bureau. WO 01/07444
 - c. is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. is transmitted herewith.
 - b. has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4)
7. Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. have not been made and will not be made.
8. An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 20. below concern document(s) or information included:

11. An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98, Form PTO-1449(s), and International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210) with 0 cited document(s).
12. An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
14. A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
15. A substitute specification.
16. A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
17. A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821-1.825.
18. A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
19. A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
20. Other items or information:
 - 1.) PCT Substitute Claims Letter w/ PCT/IPEA/409 and amended claims and translation of amended claims
 - 2.) Certified copy of English translation
 - 3.) Zero (0) sheets of Formal Drawings

U.S. APPLICATION NO (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5) 10/031612	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/EP00/06639	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 0475-0199P
<p>21. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted:</p> <p>BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5): Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO. \$1,040.00</p> <p>International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$890.00</p> <p>International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO. \$740.00</p> <p>International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$710.00</p> <p>International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4). \$100.00</p>		CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =		
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).		\$ 0
<input type="checkbox"/> CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA
Total Claims	21 - 20 =	1
Independent Claims	1 - 3 =	0
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)		Yes
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =		\$ 1188.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.		\$ 0
SUBTOTAL =		\$ 1188.00
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).		\$ 0
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =		\$ 1188.00
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property		\$ 40.00
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =		\$ 1228.00
		Amount to be: refunded \$ charged \$
<p>a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$ 1228.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.</p> <p>c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>02-2448</u>.</p>		
<p>NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.</p> <p>Send all correspondence to: Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP or Customer No. 2292 P.O. Box 747 Falls Church, VA 22040-0747 (703) 205-8000</p> <p>Date: January 22, 2002</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$28977 By <u>Andrew DuMeikle, #32,868</u> <i>for Murphy J</i></p>		

10/031612
JG13 Rec'd PCT/PTO 22 JAN 2002

PATENT
0475-0199P

IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: BISSINGER, Peter et al.
Int'l. Appl. No.: PCT/IP00/06639
Appl. No.: New Group:
Filed: January 22, 2002 Examiner:
For: HYDROLYZABLE SILANES AND
POLYMERIZABLE SILANES WITH LOW
VISCOSITY AND USE THEREOF

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

BOX PATENT APPLICATION

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

January 22, 2002

Sir:

The following Preliminary Amendments and Remarks are respectfully submitted in connection with the above-identified application.

AMENDMENTS

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Before line 1, insert --This application is the national phase under 35 U.S.C. § 371 of PCT International Application No. PCT/EP00/06639 which has an International filing date of July 12, 2000, which designated the United States of America.--

IN THE CLAIMS:

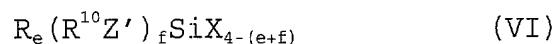
Please amend the claims as follows:

4. (Amended) Use of the silanes according to claim 1 for the preparation of silicic acid polycondensates or of silicic acid heteropolycondensates by hydrolytic condensation of one or more hydrolytically condensable compounds of silicon and optionally other elements from the group B, Al, P, Sn, Pb, the transition metals, the lathanides and the actinides, and/or precondensates derived from the above-named compounds, optionally in the presence of a catalyst and/or a solvent, by the action of water or moisture, characterized in that 5 to 100 mol-% based on monomeric compounds of the hydrolytically condensable compounds are selected from silanes of the general formula I:



in which the radicals are as defined in claim 1.

6. (Amended) Use according to claim 4, characterized in that one or more compounds of the general formula VI are used, optionally in precondensed form, as further hydrolytically condensable compounds of silicon:



in which the radicals and indices have the following meaning:

X = hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, acyloxy,
alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl or NR";

R = alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkylaryl or arylalkyl;

R" = hydrogen, alkyl or aryl;

R¹⁰ = alkylene or alkenylene, these radicals being able to be
interrupted by oxygen or sulphur atoms or -NH groups;

Z' = halogen or an optionally substituted amino, amide,
aldehyde, alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, mercapto, cyano,
alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, sulfonic acid, phosphoric acid,
acyloxy, methacryloxy, epoxy or vinyl group;

e = 0,1,2 or 3;

f = 0,1,2 or 3, with e + f = 1,2 or 3.

7. (Amended) Use according to claim 4, characterized in that
one or more compounds of the general formula VIII are used,
optionally in precondensed form, as further hydrolytically
condensable compounds of silicon:



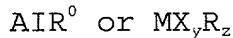
in which the radicals X and R have the meaning given in claim 6 and the other radicals and indices have the following meaning:

Y = a substituent which contains a substituted or unsubstituted 1,4,6-trioxaspiro-[4,4]-nonane radical;

n = 1, 2 or 3;

m = 1, 2 or 3, with n + m4.

8. (Amended) Use according to claim 4, characterized in that one or more aluminum, titanium or zirconium compounds, soluble in the reaction medium, of the formula:



are used, optionally in precondensed form, as further hydrolytically condensable components, in which M stands for titanium or zirconium, the radicals R, R⁰ and X are the same or different, R⁰ represents halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy or acyloxy, y is an integer from 1 to 4, in particular 2 to 4, z stands for 0, 1, 2 or 3, preferably for 0, 1 or 2 and X and R are as defined in claim 6.

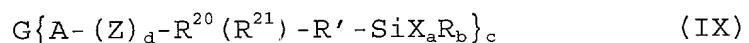
9. (Amended) Use according to claim 4, characterized in that one or more initiators are added to the polycondensate, and the

polycondensate cures thermally, photochemically, in covalent-nucleophilic or by redox-induction.

10. (Amended) Use according to claim 4, characterized in that one or more radically and/or ionically polymerizable components are added to the polycondensate before polymerization.

13. (Amended) Use according to claim 11, characterized in that the polymerisate is hydrolytically condensed, optionally in the presence of further, hydrolytically condensable compounds of silicon and optionally other elements from the group B, Al, Sn, Pb, the transition metals, the lanthanides and the actinides, and/or precondensates derived from the above-named compounds by the action of water or moisture, optionally in the presence of a catalyst and/or a solvent.

15. (Amended) Use according to claim 4, characterized in that one or more compounds of the general formula IX are used, optionally in precondensed form, as further condensable compounds of silicon:



in which the radicals and indices have the following meaning:

X = hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, acyloxy,
alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl or NR''_2 :

R = alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkylaryl or arylalkyl;

R' = alkylene, alkenylene, arylene, arylenealkylene or
alkylenearylene in each case with 0 to 10 carbon atoms,
these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen
and sulphur atoms or by amino groups;

R'' = hydrogen, alkyl or aryl;

G = a straight-chained or branched organic radical with at
least one C=C double bond and 4 to 50 carbon atoms;

A = O, S or NH for d = 1 and

Z = CO and

R²⁰ = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene in each case
with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being
able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms
or by amino groups, and

R²¹ = COOH;

or

A = O, S or NH for d = 1 and

Z = CO and

R²⁰ = alkylene, arylene, alkylenearylene in each case with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups, and

R²¹ = H;

or

A = O,S,NH or COO and d = 1 and

Z = CHR, with R equal to H, alkyl, aryl or alkylaryl, and

R²⁰ = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups, and

R²¹ = OH;

or

A = O,S,NH or COO for d = 0 and

R²⁰ = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups, and

R²¹ = OH;

or

A = s for d = 1 and

Z = CO and

R²⁰ = N and

R²¹ = H;

a = 1,2 or 3;

b = 0,1 or 2;

a+b = 3;

c = 1,2,3 or 4;

d = 0 or 1.

REMARKS

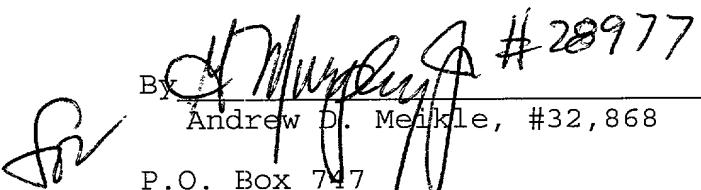
The specification has been amended to provide a cross-reference to the previously filed International Application.

The claims have been amended to delete improper multiple dependencies and to place the application into better form for examination. Entry of the above amendments is earnestly solicited. An early and favorable first action on the merits is earnestly solicited.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

By  #28977

Andrew D. Meikle, #32,868


P.O. Box 747
Falls Church, VA 22040-0747
(703) 205-8000

ADM/cqc
0475-0199P

Attachment: VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

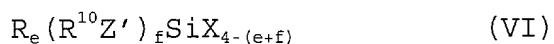
The claims have been amended as follows:

4. (Amended) Use of the silanes according to claim 1 [or 2] for the preparation of silicic acid polycondensates or of silicic acid heteropolycondensates by hydrolytic condensation of one or more hydrolytically condensable compounds of silicon and optionally other elements from the group B, Al, P, Sn, Pb, the transition metals, the lanthanides and the actinides, and/or precondensates derived from the above-named compounds, optionally in the presence of a catalyst and/or a solvent, by the action of water or moisture, characterized in that 5 to 100 mol-% based on monomeric compounds of the hydrolytically condensable compounds are selected from silanes of the general formula I:



in which the radicals are as defined in claim 1.

6. (Amended) Use according to claim 4 [or 5], characterized in that one or more compounds of the general formula VI are used, optionally in precondensed form, as further hydrolytically condensable compounds of silicon:



in which the radicals and indices have the following meaning:

X = hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, acyloxy,
alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl or NR";

R = alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkylaryl or arylalkyl;

R" = hydrogen, alkyl or aryl;

R¹⁰ = alkylene or alkenylene, these radicals being able to be
interrupted by oxygen or sulphur atoms or -NH groups;

Z' = halogen or an optionally substituted amino, amide,
aldehyde, alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, mercapto, cyano,
alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, sulfonic acid, phosphoric acid,
acyloxy, methacryloxy, epoxy or vinyl group;

e = 0,1,2 or 3;

f = 0,1,2 or 3, with e + f = 1,2 or 3.

7. (Amended) Use according to [one of claims 4 to 6] claim 4,
characterized in that one or more compounds of the general
formula VIII are used, optionally in precondensed form, as
further hydrolytically condensable compounds of silicon:



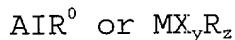
in which the radicals X and R have the meaning given in claim 6 and the other radicals and indices have the following meaning:

Y = a substituent which contains a substituted or unsubstituted 1,4,6-trioxaspiro-[4,4]-nonane radical;

n = 1,2 or 3;

m = 1,2 or 3, with n + m4.

8. (Amended) Use according to [one of claims 4 to 7] claim 4, characterized in that one or more aluminum, titanium or zirconium compounds, soluble in the reaction medium, of the formula:



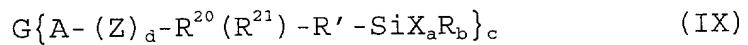
are used, optionally in precondensed form, as further hydrolytically condensable components, in which M stands for titanium or zirconium, the radicals R, R⁰ and X are the same or different, R⁰ represents halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy or acyloxy, y is an integer from 1 to 4, in particular 2 to 4, z stands for 0,1,2 or 3, preferably for 0,1 or 2 and X and R are as defined in claim 6.

9. (Amended) Use according to [one or more of claims 4 to 8]claim 4, characterized in that one or more initiators are added to the polycondensate, and the polycondensate cures thermally, photochemically, in covalent-nucleophilic or by redox-induction.

10. (Amended) Use according to [one or more of claims 4 to 8]claim 4, characterized in that one or more radically and/or ionically polymerizable components are added to the polycondensate before polymerization.

13. (Amended) Use according to claim 11 [or 12], characterized in that the polymerisate is hydrolytically condensed, optionally in the presence of further, hydrolytically condensable compounds of silicon and optionally other elements from the group B, Al, Sn, Pb, the transition metals, the lanthanides and the actinides, and/or precondensates derived from the above-named compounds by the action of water or moisture, optionally in the presence of a catalyst and/or a solvent.

15. (Amended) Use according to [one of claims 4 to 10]claim 4, characterized in that one or more compounds of the general formula IX are used, optionally in precondensed form, as further condensable compounds of silicon:



in which the radicals and indices have the following meaning:

X = hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, acyloxy,
alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl or NR":

R = alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkylaryl or arylalkyl;

R' = alkylene, alkenylene, arylene, arylenealkylene or
alkylenearylene in each case with 0 to 10 carbon atoms,
these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen
and sulphur atoms or by amino groups;

R" = hydrogen, alkyl or aryl;

G = a straight-chained or branched organic radical with at
least one C=C double bond and 4 to 50 carbon atoms;

A = O, S or NH for d = 1 and

Z = CO and

R²⁰ = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene in each case
with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being
able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms
or by amino groups, and

R²¹ = COOH;

or

A = O,S or NH for d = 1 and

Z = CO and

R²⁰ = alkylene, arylene, alkylenearylene in each case with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups, and

R²¹ = H;

or

A = O,S,NH or COO and d = 1 and

Z = CHR, with R equal to H, alkyl, aryl or alkylaryl, and

R²⁰ = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups, and

R²¹ = OH;

or

A = O,S,NH or COO for d = 0 and

R²⁰ = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being

able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups, and

R^{21} = OH;

or

A = s for d = 1 and

Z = CO and

R^{20} = N and

R^{21} = H;

a = 1, 2 or 3;

b = 0, 1 or 2;

a+b = 3;

c = 1, 2, 3 or 4;

d = 0 or 1.

(Rev. 11/13/01)

Hydrolyzable and polymerizable silanes with low-viscosity and their use

The invention relates to hydrolyzable and polymerizable silanes with low-viscosity, processes for their preparation and their use, in particular in dental compositions.

- 5 Hydrolyzable and polymerizable silanes are known from EP-A-0 682 033 and EP-A-0 450 624 which include hydroxyl or carbonyl groups or urethane groups respectively. The molecules described there are relatively inflexible and have a high condensate viscosity which makes it necessary for example when using composite materials to use diluting monomers. However, the
- 10 addition of diluting monomers has the serious disadvantage that there is the danger of an increased possibility of residual monomer release and thus of an increased toxicological unacceptability.

It is particularly necessary in the dental field to use low-viscosity and flexible molecules which do not however tend to evaporate out of the formulated

compositions, as this leads to easy handling in terms of ease of removal from the storage containers and their acceptability in terms of health. Low-viscosity mixtures can also be mixed better and thereby lead to improved, more homogeneous end-products.

5

The object of the present invention is to provide organically modified silanes which can be hydrolyzed and polymerized and which are of low-viscosity and flexible without evaporating out of the formulated compositions, and which can thus be processed alone for example to produce dental compositions without 10 requiring the addition of diluting monomers.

10

This object is achieved by hydrolyzable and polymerizable silanes of the general formula I:

15



in which the radicals and indices have the following meaning:

20 B = a mono- to tetravalent, straight-chained or branched organic radical with at least one C=C double bond and 4 to 50 carbon atoms;

X = hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, acyloxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl or NR"2;

25 R = alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkylaryl or arylalkyl;

R' = alkylene, alkenylene, arylene, arylenealkylene or alkylenearylene each with 0 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups;

R" = hydrogen, alkyl or aryl;

30 A = C(O)O, OC(O)O, C(O), O, S, C(O)NR", OC(O), NR"C(O);

U = an inorganically modified organic radical which contains a siloxane, carbosilane or carbosiloxane framework with at least two (siloxane, carbosiloxane) or one (carbosilane) silicon or

germanium atom and contains 1 to 15 C atoms as well as up to 5 additional heteroatoms from the group O, S, N;

- a = 1, 2 or 3;
- b = 0, 1 or 2;
- 5 a + b = 3;
- c = 1, 2, 3 or 4;
- d = 0 or 1.

10 The silanes according to the invention are of low-viscosity and flexible and do not evaporate out of the compositions formulated with them. They can be processed alone, in mixtures or together with other hydrolyzable, condensable or polymerizable components to produce scratch-resistant coatings, filling, adhesion or sealing compounds, moulded bodies or embedding materials.

15 The silanes according to the invention can be universally used and can be incorporated into an inorganic-organic composite system, i.e. into an inorganic-organic network.

20 The distance between silicon and reactive double bond can be set as desired and the silane can also have several C=C double bonds at its disposal. Furthermore the chain between silicon and reactive double bond contains no groups capable of developing hydrogen bridges.

25 The silanes of formula I can be polymerized via the radicals B and hydrolyzed via the radicals X. An inorganic network with Si-O-Si units can be constructed via the hydrolyzable groups, while the double bonds contained in radical B polymerize accompanied by the construction of an organic network.

30 With regard to formula I and all subsequent formulae, the following definitions of radicals apply quite generally.

The alkyl radicals are for example straight-chained, branched or cyclic radicals with 1 to 20, in particular with 1 to 10 carbon atoms and preferably low alkyl radicals with 1 to 6, particularly preferably with 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

Special examples are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, s-butyl, i-butyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, cyclohexyl, 2-ethylhexyl, dodecyl and octadecyl.

The alkenyl radicals are for example straight-chained, branched or cyclic

5 radicals with 2 to 20, preferably with 2 to 10 carbon atoms and preferably low alkenyl radicals with 2 to 6 carbon atoms, such as vinyl, allyl and 2-butenyl.

Preferred aryl radicals have 6 – 20, particularly preferably 6 – 15 carbon

atoms. Preferred acyl radicals have 1 – 15 carbon atoms, preferably 1 – 10

10 carbon atoms. Preferred arylalkyl and alkylaryl radicals contain 7 – 25, preferably 7 – 15 carbon atoms. Preferred alkylene radicals have 2 – 15, particularly preferably 2 to 10 C atoms. Preferred arylene radicals have 6 – 25, particularly preferably 6 – 15 C atoms. Preferred alkylenearylene radicals have 7 – 25, particularly preferably 7 – 15 C atoms. Preferred alkoxy, acyloxy, 15 alkylcarbonyl or alkoxy carbonyl radicals have 1 – 15, particularly preferably 1 – 10 C atoms. Preferred alkylamino and dialkylamino radicals have 1 – 15, particularly preferably 1 – 10 C atoms.

Preferred aryl radicals are phenyl, biphenyl and naphthyl. The alkoxy, acyloxy,

20 alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, alkylene and alkylene and alkylenearylene radicals preferably derive from the above-named alkyl and aryl radicals. Special examples are methoxy, ethoxy, n- and i-propoxy, n-, i-, s- and t-butoxy, monomethylamino, monoethylamino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, N-ethylanilino, acetyloxy, propionyloxy, 25 methylcarbonyl, ethylcarbonyl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, benzyl, 2-phenylethyl and tolyl.

The named radicals can optionally carry one or more substituents, for

example halogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylcarbonyl,

30 alkoxy carbonyl, furfuryl, tetrahydrofurfuryl, amino, monoalkylamino, dialkylamino, trialkylammonium, amido, hydroxy, formyl, carboxy, mercapto, cyano, isocyanato, nitro, epoxy, SO_3H or PO_4H_2 .

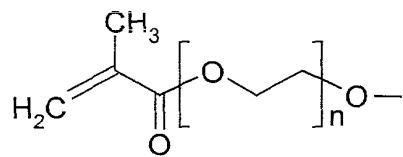
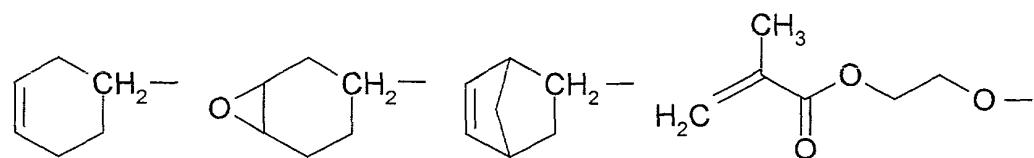
Of the halogens, fluorine, chlorine and bromine and in particular chlorine are preferred.

For $a = 2$ and $b = 2$ respectively, the radicals X and R can each have the
5 same or a different meaning.

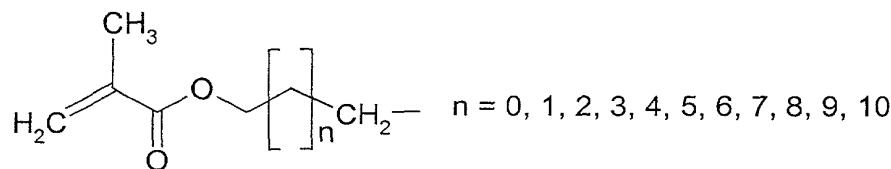
The radical B derives from a mono- to tetravalent, substituted or unsubstituted compound $B((A)_dR''')_c$. R''' is here an unsaturated organic radical which is suitable for the addition of SiH groups in a hydrosilylation reaction and in the
10 process converts into the radical R' . R''' is preferably a vinyl, allyl, butenyl or higher alkenyl radical which preferably has no further substituents at the C=C double bond. The radical B carries functional groups which are capable of polymer formation. These include in particular acrylate, methacrylate, (jointly called (meth)acrylate in the following), allyl, epoxy, oxetanyl, norbornenyl and
15 vinylcyclopropyl groups.

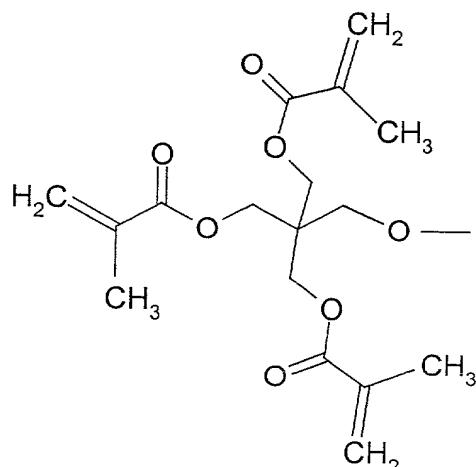
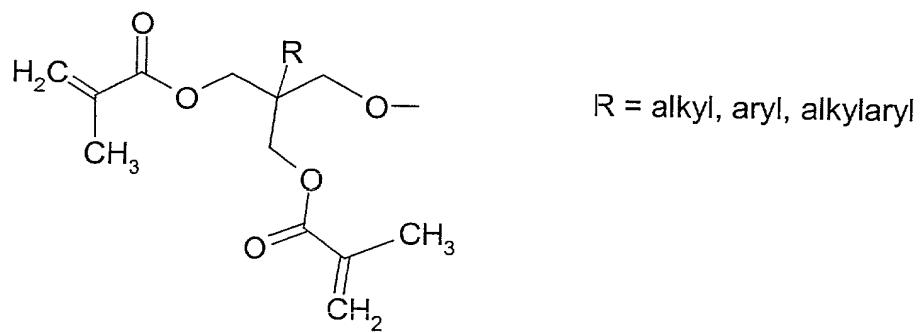
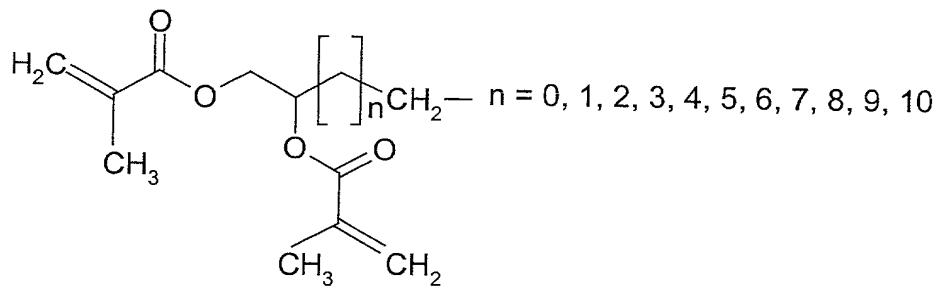
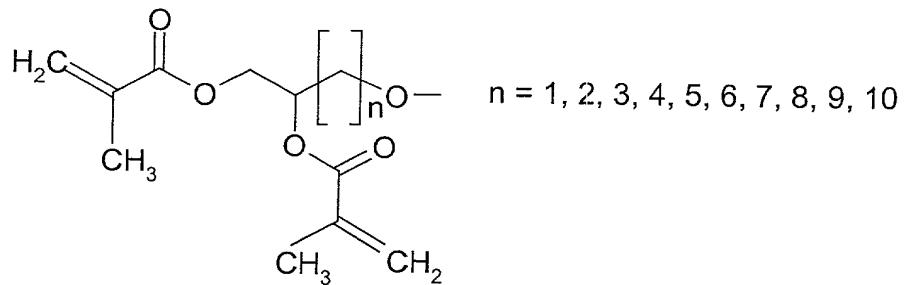
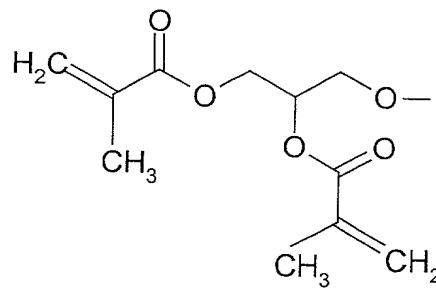
Without limiting the general principle, specific representatives of radical B (in the case of methacrylates the corresponding acrylates are also always meant) are:

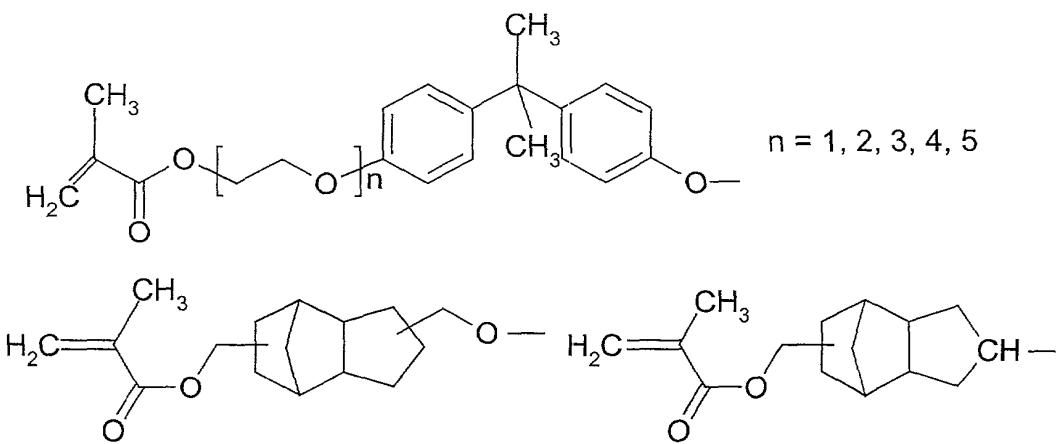
20



$n = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$ or mixtures with average $n < 10$







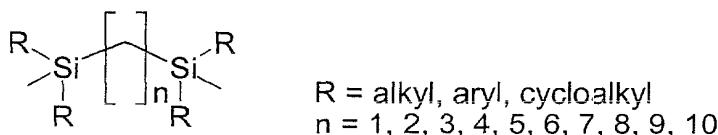
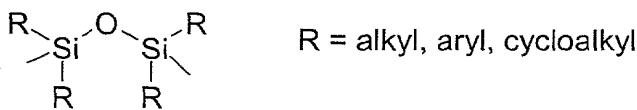
The radical B is in each case linked to a group $-(A_d)_d-R'$ via its free valencies.

5

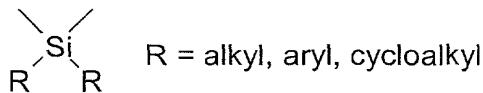
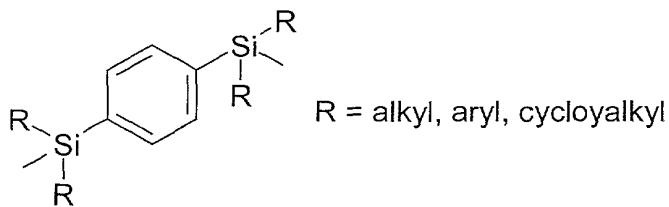
The radical U derives from a substituted or unsubstituted compound $X_aR_bSi-R'-U-H$. This compound is preferably prepared by hydrosilylation from a linear di- or oligo-hydrido silane $H-U-H$ and an unsaturated silicon organic compound. Here, linear means the restriction that cyclosiloxanes

10 hydridofunctionalized at the ring are not meant. α - and β - adducts can always occur during the hydrosilylation. According to the invention the resulting mixture of the two is always meant for each hydrosilylation.

15 Without limiting the general principle, specific representatives of the radical U are:



20



5 The silanes according to the invention can for example be prepared by subjecting, in a manner known per se, a C=C unsaturated silane of the general formula II:

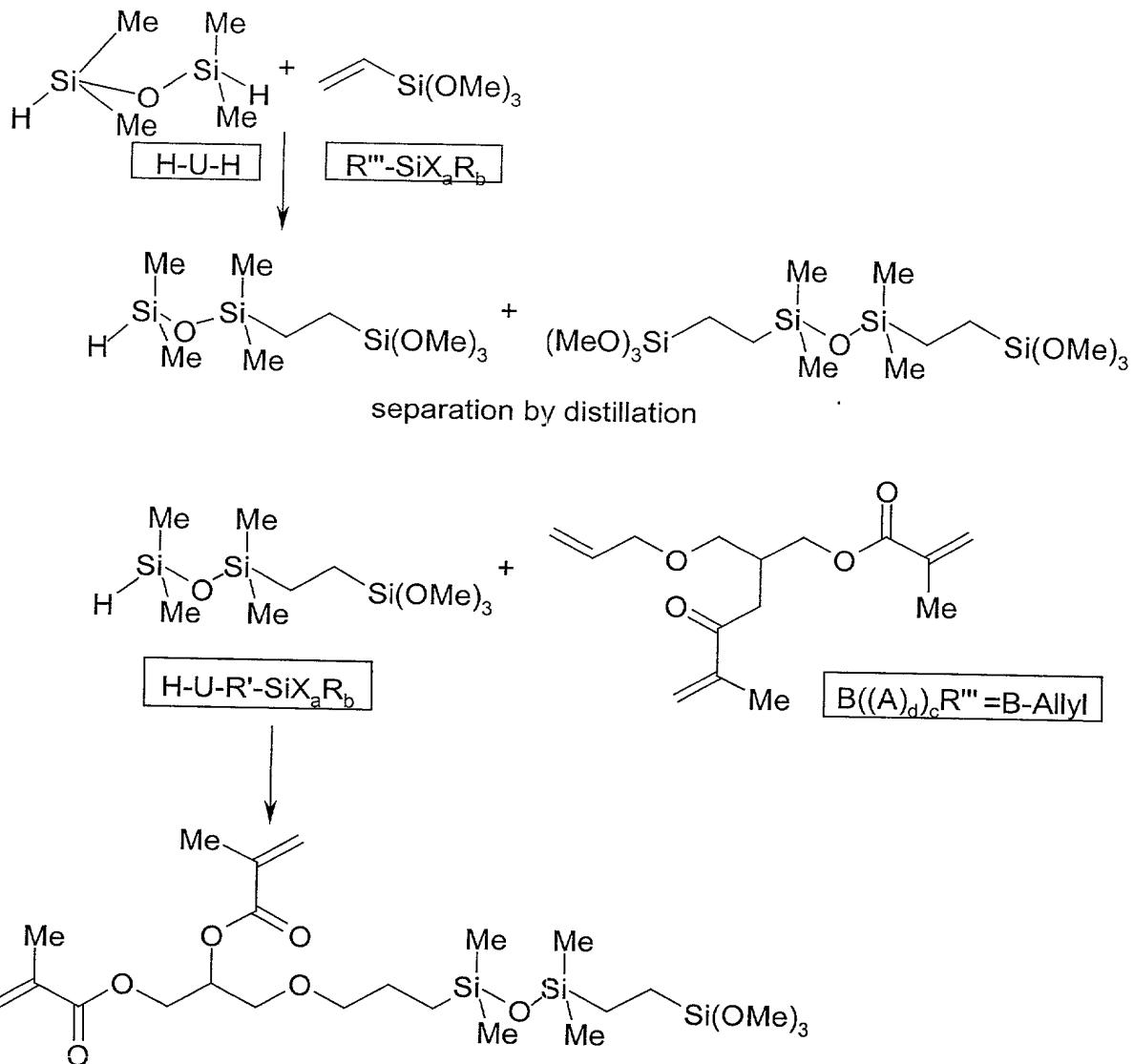
10 $R'''-\text{SiX}_a\text{R}_b$ (II)

in which X,R,a,b and a+b are as defined in claim 1 and R''', as previously mentioned, is an unsaturated organic radical which is suitable for the addition of Si-H groups in a hydrosilylation reaction and in the process changes into the radical R' according to the above definition, to an equimolar addition reaction with a compound of the general formula H-U-H, the equimolar addition product being physically separated if necessary. U has the above meaning. The equimolar addition product

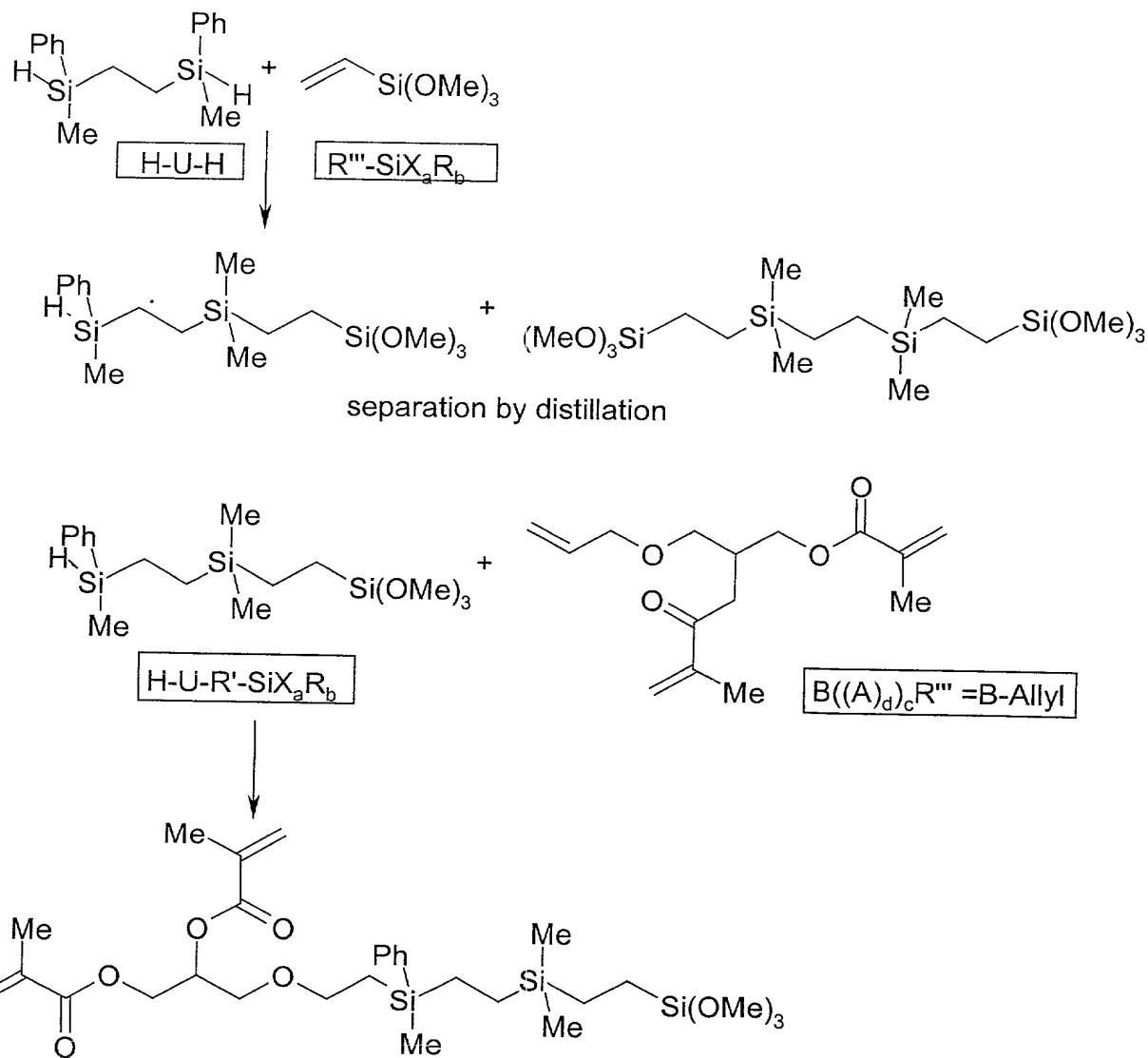
20 $H-\text{U}-\text{R}'-\text{SiX}_a\text{R}_b$ (III)

is changed into a derivative according to the invention by subjecting it to a further addition reaction with a compound of the general formula $B((A)_d\text{R''''})_c$ (IV) in which B,A,d,c and R'''' have the meaning given above.

25 In the following, the synthesis principles are explained in more detail using specific reaction equations:



B = see structural formula; X = OMe; U = $\text{Si}(\text{Me})_2\text{OSi}(\text{Me})_2$; R''' = allyl; R' = $(\text{CH}_2)_2$ or $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{Me})$; a = 3; b = 0; c = 1; d = 0.



B = see structural formula; X = OMe; U = Si(Me)CH₂CH₂Si(Me)₂·; R''' = allyl;
 R' = (CH₂)₂ or CH₂CH(Me); a = 3; b = 0, c = 1; d = 0.

5

In all these reaction types, a repeated, up to quadruple, addition of the corresponding silanes to compounds $\text{B}((\text{A})_d\text{R}''')_c$ (IV) with c = 2,3 or 4 is possible.

10 Without limiting the general principle, specific examples of radicals $-\text{R}'-\text{SiX}_a\text{R}_b$ (formula V) are:

$-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)$, with n = 0 to 10

-(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)(OC₂H₅)₂, with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(OC₂H₅)₃, with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(C₂H₅)₂(OCH₃), with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(C₂H₅)(OCH₃)₂, with n = 0 to 10
5 -(CH₂)_n-Si(OC₂H₅)₃, with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)₂(OCH₃), with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)(OCH₃)₂, with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(C₂H₅)₂(OC₂H₅), with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(C₂H₅)(OC₂H₅)₂, with n = 0 to 10
10 -(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)(C₂H₅)(OCH₃), with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)(C₂H₅)(OC₂H₅), with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)(OC₂H₅)(OCH₃), with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(C₂H₅)(OC₂H₅)(OCH₃), with n = 0 to 10
15 -(CH₂)_n-Si(OC₂H₅)(OCH₃)₂, with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)(OC(CH₃)=CH₂)₂, with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(C₂H₅)₂(C(CH₃)=CH₂)₂, with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)₂(OC(CH₃)=CH₂), with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(C₂H₅)₂(OC(CH₃)=CH₂), with n = 0 to 10
20 -(CH₂)_n-Si(OC₂H₅)(OC(CH₃)=CH₂)₂, with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(OC₂H₅)(OC(CH₃)=CH₂)₂, with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(OC₂H₅)₂(OC(CH₃=CH₂), with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(OC₂H₅)₂(OC(CH₃)=CH₂), with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(C₆H₅)(OC₂H₅)₃, with n = 0 to 10
25 -(CH₂)_n-Si(C₆H₅)(OCH₃)₂, with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(C₆H₅)(OCH₃)(OC₂H₅), with n = 0 to 10
-(CH₂)_n-Si(C₆H₅)(OC(CH₃)=CH₂)₂, with n = 0 to 10.

30 The silanes according to the invention are stable compounds and can be processed either alone or together with other hydrolyzable, condensable and/or polymerizable components to produce silicic acid polycondensates or silicic acid heteropolycondensates, the definitive curing of which takes place by polymerization of the C=C double bonds.

The silanes according to the invention can however also be processed alone or together with other hydrolyzable, condensable and/or polymerizable components to produce polymerisates which can be hardened by subsequent hydrolytic condensation.

5

A large number of silicic acid (hetero)polycondensates which are modified with organic groups, and processes for their preparation (for example starting from hydrolytically condensable organosilanes using the sol-gel process), are known. Such condensates are used, as already mentioned at the start, for the most varied purposes, for example as moulding compounds or as lacquers for coverings. Due to the many different application possibilities of this class of substance there is however also a constant need for modification of the already known condensates, on the one hand to thereby develop new application fields and on the other hand to optimize still further their properties for certain application purposes.

The silanes according to the invention can be hydrolyzed and condensed in a basic or acid medium without a resulting linking of the C=C double bonds. It is thereby possible to incorporate the silanes according to the invention into an

20 inorganic-organic network by hydrolytic condensation. The silanes according to the invention contain hydrolyzable groups X, for example alkoxy groups, so that an inorganic network (Si-O-Si units) can thus be built up, while the C=C double bonds contained in radical B can be polymerized accompanied by the construction of an organic network. It is thereby possible to replace 25 organically modified, hydrolyzable and condensable silanes in coating, filling, adhesion and sealing compounds, in moulded bodies and embedding materials according to the state of the art by the silanes according to the invention.

30 In order to construct the inorganic network, the silanes according to the invention are hydrolyzed and polycondensed, optionally with the addition of other cocondensable components. The polycondensation preferably takes place according to the sol-gel process, as described for example in DE-A-2

758 414, DE-A-2 758 415, DE-A-3 011 761, DE-A-3 826 715 and DE-A-3 835 968.

In order to construct the organic network, the silanes according to the

5 invention are polymerized and polycondensed optionally with the addition of other copolymerizable components. The polymerization can for example be thermal, redox-induced, covalent-nucleophilic and/or photochemical using methods such as are described for example in DE-A-3 143 820, DE-A-3 826 715 and DE-A-3 835 968.

10

As further polymerizable components, compounds can be added which can be radically and/or ionically polymerized. Radically polymerizable compounds which can be added are for example those with C=C double bonds, such as acrylates, vinyl cyclopropanes or methacrylates, the polymerization taking place via the C=C double bonds, optionally with the incorporation of the ring. Ionically polymerizable compounds which can be added contain for example ring systems which can be polymerized cationically in ring-opening manner, such as spiroorthoesters, spiroorthocarbonates, bicyclic spiroorthoesters, mono- or oligoepoxides or oxetanes or spirosilanes, such as are known from 15 DE-C-4 125 201.

20 However, compounds can also be added which can be both ionically and radically polymerized, such as methacryloyl-spiroorthoesters. These can be radically polymerized via the C=C double bond and cationically accompanied by ring opening. The preparation of these systems is described for example in 25 Journal f. prakt. Chemie, Vol. 330, No. 2, 1988, pp. 316-318. Furthermore the silanes according to the invention can be used in systems such as are described for example in DE-A-4 405 261.

30

Furthermore it is possible to add other known, silane-bound cyclic systems which can be jointly polymerized. Such systems are for example those which contain epoxides. Such systems are described for example in the preparation of the spirosilanes of DE-C-4 125 201.

The silanes according to the invention represent highly reactive systems which lead to poly(hetero)condensates, which for example during UV irradiation lead within a very short time to mechanically stable coverings or moulded or filling bodies. The silanes according to the invention can be

5 prepared via simple addition reactions and can contain a variable number of reactive groups of different functionality through suitable selection of the starting compounds.

In the presence of two or more C=C double bonds in the radical B the

10 development of a three-dimensional, organic network is possible. The mechanical properties (e.g. flexibility) and the physical-chemical properties (e.g. adsorption, refractive index, adhesion) of the poly(hetero)condensates can be influenced via the distance between the Si atom and the radical B, i.e. via the chain length, and via the presence of further functional groups in this 15 chain. Through the development of an inorganic network, silicon- or glass-like properties of the poly(hetero)condensates can be set according to the type and number of the hydrolyzable groups (e.g. alkoxy groups).

The silanes according to the invention have relatively high molecular weights

20 and consequently a reduced volatility vis-à-vis pure (meth)acrylate monomers, so that the toxic danger during the processing and application is less. During the inorganic and/or organic crosslinking, polysiloxanes with an again reduced volatility form which thus completely remove the toxicity problem of the acrylate components.

25

If the possible variations of the cocondensable and copolymerizable components are then also taken into account, it becomes clear that, via the silanes according to the invention, silicic acid (hetero)polycondensates are made available which can be adapted in many ways to given application fields 30 and can therefore be used in all fields in which silicic acid (hetero)polycondensates have already been used, but also open up new application possibilities, for example in the field of optics, electronics, medicine, in particular dentistry, optoelectronics and packaging products for foodstuffs.

The silanes according to the invention can be used either as such or in compositions which additionally contain additives suited to the application purpose, for example customary lacquer additives, solvents, fillers,

5 photoinitiators, thermal initiators, flow agents and pigments.

The silanes according to the invention or the compositions containing silanes are suitable for example for the preparation of coating, filling or bulk materials, of adhesives and injection-moulding compounds, of fibres, particles, films,

10 adhesion promoters, impression compounds and embedding materials.

Coatings and moulded bodies from the silanes according to the invention have the advantage that they can be photochemically structured. Special application fields are for example the coating of substrates from metal, plastic,

15 paper, ceramics (by immersion, pouring, painting, spraying, electrostatic spraying, electroimmersion varnishing), use for optical, optoelectric or electronic components, the production of fillers, the production of scratch-resistant, wear-resistant corrosion-protection coatings of moulded bodies, for example by injection moulding, mould casting, pressing, rapid prototyping or extrusion, and the production of composites, for example with fibres, fillers or woven fabrics.

In addition to the silanes of formula I according to the invention further hydrolytically condensable compounds of silicon, boron, aluminium,

25 phosphorous, tin, lead, the transition metals, the lanthanides or the actinides can also be used. These compounds can be used either as such or already in precondensed form for the preparation of the polycondensates. It is preferred if at least 10 mol-%, in particular at least 80 mol-% and specially at least 90 mol-%, based on monomeric compounds, of the starting materials used for 30 the preparation of the silicic acid (hetero)polycondensates are silicon compounds.

It is likewise preferred if at least 5 mol-%, for example 25 to 100 mol-%, in particular 50 to 100 mol-%, and specially 75 to 100 mol-%, of the silicic acid

(hetero)polycondensates, each based on monomeric compounds, are based on one or more of the silanes according to the invention.

Of the hydrolytically condensable silicon compounds, different from the

5 silanes of general formula I, which can optionally be used, those of the general formula VI are particularly preferred:



10 in which the individual radicals R, R¹⁰, X and Z' are the same or different, the radicals R and X are as defined above and the radicals R¹⁰ and Z' and the indices e and f have the following meaning:

R¹⁰ = alkylene or alkenylene, these radicals being able to be interrupted by

15 oxygen or sulphur atoms or -NH groups;

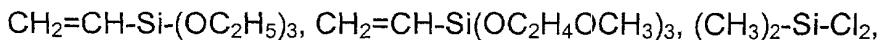
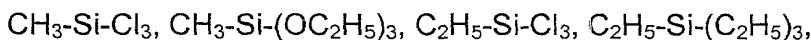
Z' = halogen or an optionally substituted amino, amide, aldehyde, alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, mercapto, cyano, alkoxy, alkoxy carbonyl, sulfonic acid, phosphoric acid, acryloxy, methacryloxy, epoxy or vinyl group;

20 e = 0,1,2 or 3;

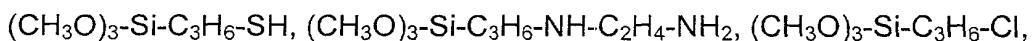
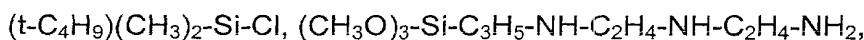
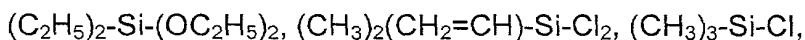
f = 0,1,2 or 3, with e + f = 1,2 or 3.

Such silanes are described for example in DE-C-34 07 087.

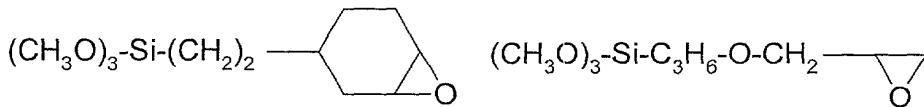
25 Special examples for hydrolytically condensable silanes of the general formula VI are:



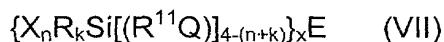
30 CH₂=CH-Si-(OOCCH₃)₃, (CH₃)₂-Si-(OC₂H₅)₂, (C₂H₅)₃-Si-Cl,



$(CH_3O)_3\text{-Si-C}_3H_5\text{-O-C(O)-C(CH}_3\text{)=CH}_2$, $(CH_3)_2(CH_2=\text{CH-CH}_2)\text{-Si-Cl}$,
 $(C_2H_5O)_3\text{-Si-C}_3H_6\text{-NH}_2$, $(C_2H_5O)_3\text{-Si-C}_3H_6\text{CN}$,



5 Of the hydrolytically condensable silicon compounds, different from the silanes of general formula I, which can optionally also be used, those of the general formula VII are likewise preferred:



10

in which the individual radicals Q, R, R^{11} and X are in each case the same or different, R and X have the above, and Q, E, R^{11} , n, k, l and x the following meaning:

15 Q = O, S, PR', POR', NHC(O)O or NHC(O)NR", with R" = hydrogen, alkyl or aryl;

E = straight-chained or branched organic radical which derives from a compound E' with at least one (for l = 1 and Q = NHC(O)O or NHC(O)NR") or at least two C=C double bonds and 5 to 50 carbon atoms, with R" = hydrogen, alkyl or aryl;

R^{11} = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene;

n = 1,2 or 3;

k = 0,1 or 2;

l = 0 or 1;

25 x = an integer, the maximum value of which corresponds to the number of double bonds in the compound E' minus 1 or is the same as the number of double bonds in the compound E', if l = 1 and Q stands for NHC(O)O or NHC(O)NR".

30 Such silanes are described in DE-A-4 011 044 and in EP-A-91 105 355.

The radical E derives from a substituted or unsubstituted compound E' with at least two C=C double bonds, for example vinyl, allyl, acryl, and/or methacrylate groups, and 5 to 50, preferably 6 to 30 carbon atoms. E preferably derives from a substituted or unsubstituted compound E' with two 5 or more acrylate or methacrylate groups (such compounds are called (meth)acrylates in the following).

If the compound E' is substituted, the substituents can be selected from among the above-named substituents.

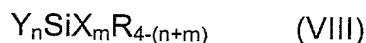
10

The silanes according to the invention need not necessarily be specially isolated for the further processing to poly(hetero)condensates. It is also possible to prepare these silanes in a one-pot process first and then optionally after adding further hydrolyzable compounds hydrolytically condense them.

15

Of the hydrolytically condensable silicon compounds, different from the silanes of general formula I, which can optionally also be used, those of the general formula VIII are likewise particularly preferred:

20

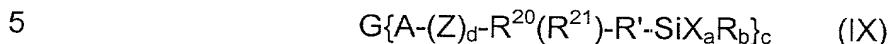


in which the individual radicals X, Y and R are in each case the same or different and X and R have the above, and Y, n and m the following, meaning:

25 Y = a substituent, which contains a substituted or unsubstituted 1,4,6-trioxaspiro-[4,4]-nonane radical;
n = 1,2 or 3;
m = 1,3 or 3, with n + m 4.

30 These spirosilanes can be hydrolyzed via the radicals X and polymerized via the radicals Y and are described in great detail in DE-C-4 125 201.

Of the hydrolytically condensable silicon compounds, different from the silanes of general formula I, which can optionally be used, those of the general formula IX are likewise preferred:



in which the radicals X, R and R' have the above meaning and the other radicals and indices have the following meaning:

10 G = a mono- to tetravalent, straight-chained or branched organic radical with at least one C=C double bond and 4 to 50 carbon atoms;

A = O, S or NH for d = 1 and

 Z = CO and

15 R²⁰ = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups, and

 R²¹ = COOH;

20 or

A = O, S or NH for d = 1 and

 Z = CO and

25 R²⁰ = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups, and

 R²¹ = H;

30 or

A = O, S, NH or COO for d = 1 and

 Z = CHR, with R equal to H, alkyl, aryl or alkylaryl, and

R^{20} = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals each being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups, and

5 R^{21} = OH;

or

A = O, S, NH or COO for d = 0 and

10 R^{20} = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups, and

R^{21} = OH;

15

or

A = S for d = 1 and

Z = CO and

20 R^{20} = N and

R^{21} = H;

a = 1,2 or 3;

b = 0.1 or 2;

25 a+b = 3;

c = 1,2,3 or 4;

d = 0 or 1.

The silanes of formula IX can be polymerized via the radicals G and

30 hydrolyzed via the radicals X. An inorganic network with Si-O-Si units can be constructed via the hydrolyzable groups, while the double bonds contained in the radical G polymerize accompanied by the construction of an organic network.

For a = 2 or b = 2 the radicals X and R can in each case have the same or a different meaning.

Of the optionally used hydrolyzable aluminium compounds, those are

5 particularly preferred which have the general formula AlR^0_3 in which the radicals R^0 , which can be the same or different, are selected from halogen, alkoxy, alkoxy carbonyl and hydroxy. With regard to the more detailed (preferred) definitions of these radicals, reference can be made to the statements in connection with the suitable hydrolyzable silicon compounds.

10 The just-named groups can also be replaced completely or partly by chelate ligands (for example acetylacetone or aceto acetic acid ester, acetic acid).

Particularly preferred aluminium compounds are aluminium alkoxides and halides. In this connection the following can be named as specific examples:

15 $Al(OCH_3)_3$, $Al(OC_2H_5)_3$, $Al(O-n-C_3H_7)_3$, $Al(O-i-C_3H_7)_3$, $Al(OC_4H_9)_3$,
 $Al(O-i-C_4H_9)_3$, $Al(O-s-C_4H_9)_3$, $AlCl_3$, $AlCl-(OH)_2$.

20 Compounds which are liquid at room temperature such as for example aluminium-sec.-butylate and aluminium-isopropylate, are particularly preferred.

Suitable hydrolyzable titanium or zirconium compounds, which can optionally be used, are those of the general formula MX_yR_z , in which M stands for Ti or

25 Zr, y is an integer from 1 to 4, in particular 2 to 4, z stands for 0,1,2 or 3, preferably for 0,1 or 2, and X and R are as defined in the case of the general formula I. This also applies to the preferred meanings. It is particularly preferred if y is equal to 4.

30 As in the case of the above Al compounds, complexed Ti or Zr compounds can also be used. Additional preferred complexing agents here are acrylic acid and methacrylic acid.

Specific examples of Zr and Ti compounds are the following:

DEUTSCHE
PATENT-
OFT-
ZEITUNG
BAND
1972
NR. 2000

TiCl₄, Ti(OC₂H₅)₄, Ti(OC₃H₇)₄, Ti(O-i-C₃H₇)₄, Ti(OC₄H₉)₄, Ti(2-ethylhexoxy)₄, ZrCl₄, Zr(OC₂H₅)₄, Zr-(OC₃H₇)₄, Zr(O-i-C₃H₇)₄, Zr(OC₄H₉)₄, Zr(2-ethylhexoxy)₄, ZrOCl₂.

5

Further hydrolyzable compounds which can be used for the preparation of the polyheterocondensates are for example boron trihalides and boric acid esters, such as BCl₃, B(OCH₃)₃ and B(OC₂H₅)₃, stannous tetrahalides and stannous tetraalkoxides, such as SnCl₄ and Sn(OCH₃)₄, and vanadyl compounds, such 10 as VOCl₃ and VO(OCH₃)₃.

1000-1022-0222-0222

15 As already mentioned, the preparation of the poly(hetero)condensates can take place in a manner customary in this field. If silicon compounds are used practically exclusively, the hydrolytic condensation can in most cases take 20 place by adding the necessary water directly to the silicon compounds to be hydrolyzed, which are present either as such or dissolved in a suitable solvent, at room temperature or accompanied by slight cooling (preferably while stirring and in the presence of a hydrolysis and condensation catalyst) and thereupon stirring the resulting mixture for some time (one to several hours).

In the presence of reactive compounds of Al, Ti or Zr, a step-by-step addition 25 of the water is recommended as a rule. Regardless of the reactivity of the compounds present, the hydrolysis takes place as a rule at temperatures between -20 and 130°C, preferably between 0 and 30°C or the boiling point of the optionally used solvent. As already pointed out, the best method of adding water depends above all on the reactivity of the starting compounds used. Thus, for example, the dissolved starting compounds can be dropped slowly to an excess of water, or water is added in a portion or portionwise to 30 the optionally dissolved starting compounds. It can also be useful not to add the water as such, but to introduce it into the reaction system with the help of hydrous organic or inorganic systems. In many cases, the introduction of the quantity of water into the reaction mixture with the help of moisture-laden absorbents, for example molecular sieves and hydrous organic solvents, for

example 80% ethanol, has proved particularly suitable. The addition of water can however also take place via a chemical reaction in which water is released in the course of the reaction. Examples of this are esterifications.

5 If a solvent is used, consideration is also given, in addition to the low aliphatic alcohols (for example ethanol or i-propanol), to ketones, preferably low dialkylketones, such as acetone or methyl isobutyl ketone, ethers, preferably low dialkylethers such as diethylether or dibuylether, THF, amides, esters, in particular acetic acid ethyl ester, dimethylformamide, amines, in particular triethylamine, and their mixtures.

10

If spirosilanes are used for the preparation of the poly(hetero)condensates then the hydrolysis is preferably carried out in a medium which is basic with regard to the spirosilanes. This is produced either by a basic solvent, such as

15 for example triethylamine, or by adding basic hydrolysis and condensation catalysts, such as KOH, methylimidazole.

The starting compounds need not necessarily already all be present at the start of the hydrolysis (polycondensation), but in certain cases it can even

20 prove to be advantageous if only some of these compounds are firstly brought into contact with water and the remaining compounds are added later.

In order to avoid precipitations during hydrolysis and polycondensation as much as possible, in particular when using hydrolyzable compounds different

25 from silicon compounds, the addition of water can be carried out in several steps, for example in three steps. In the first step, a tenth to a twentieth of the amount of water required for hydrolysis can for example be added. After brief stirring, a fifth to a tenth of the required amount of water can be added, and after further brief stirring, the remainder can finally be added.

30

The condensation time is geared to the starting components in each case and their proportions, to the optionally used catalyst, to the reaction temperature, etc. In general, the polycondensation takes place under normal pressure, but can also be carried out at increased or reduced pressure.

The thus-obtained poly(hetero)condensate can be processed further either as such or after partial or almost complete removal of the solvent used. In some cases it can prove to be advantageous in the product obtained after the

5 polycondensation to replace the excess water and the formed and optionally additionally used solvent with another solvent, in order to stabilize the poly(hetero)condensate. For this purpose, the reaction mixture can be thickened for example under vacuum at a slightly increased temperature to the point where it can still be taken up problem-free by another solvent.

10

If these poly(hetero)condensates are to be used as lacquers for coating (for example of plastics such as PVC, PC, PMMA, PE, PS or glass, paper, wood, ceramics, metal etc), then customary lacquer additives, such as colouring agents (pigments or dyes), fillers, oxidation inhibitors, flame-protection

15 products, flow agents, UV adsorbers, stabilizers or similar, can optionally also be added to them at the latest before use. Additives to increase conductivity (for example graphite powder, silver powder) also merit a mention in connection with this. In the case of use as moulding compound, the addition of inorganic and/or organic fillers, such as organic and inorganic particles, 20 (glass) fibres, minerals, can in particular be considered.

F O D E S T E D O A D E D O P

The final curing of the poly(hetero)condensates takes place after the addition of suitable initiators, and is thermal, redox-induced, covalent-nucleophilic or photochemical, several curing mechanisms also being able to operate in

25 parallel and/or in sequence. In the course of the polymerization, the C=C double bonds are linked and the organic network is constructed. Due to the relatively high molecular weights of the silanes according to the invention, these experience only a slight volume shrinkage during curing.

30 It is also possible to add further ionically and/or radically polymerizable components to the poly(hetero)condensate before the final curing, i.e. before polymerization. Radically polymerizable compounds which can be added are for example those with C=C double bonds, such as say acrylates or methacrylates, the polymerization taking place via the C=C double bonds.

Ionically polymerizable compounds which can be added contain for example ring systems which can be polymerized cationically in ring-opening manner, such as say spiroorthoesters, spiroorthocarbonates, bicyclic spiroorthoesters,

5 mono- or oligoepoxides or spirosilanes of the general formula VIII. However,
compounds can also be added which can be polymerized both cationically
and radically, such as for example methacryloyl spiroorthoesters. These can
be polymerized radically via the C=C double bond and cationically
accompanied by ring opening. These systems are described for example in
10 the Journal f. prakt. Chemie., Volume 330, No. 2, 1988, pp. 316-318 or in the
Journal of Polymer Science: Part C, Polymer Letters, Vol. 26, pp. 517-520
(1988).

If the curing of the poly(hetero)condensate takes place photochemically,

15 photoinitiators are added to the latter, thermal initiators in the case of thermal curing, and starter-activator systems in the case of redox-induced curing.

The initiator can be added in normal amounts. Thus, for example, there can be added to a mixture which contains 30 to 50 wt.-% solids (polycondensate),

20 initiators in a quantity of for example 0.5 to 5 wt.-%, in particular from 1 to 3 wt.-%, relative to the mixture.

If, for the preparation of the poly(hetero)condensates, in addition to the silanes according to the invention, further components are used which contain

25 reactive double bonds, such as silanes according to the general formula VII, then a polymerization can likewise take place via these double bonds which can be thermal and/or photochemical and/or covalent-nucleophilic and/or redox-initiated.

30 There can be used as photoinitiators for example those which are commercially available. Examples of these are Irgacure 184 (1-hydroxycyclohexylphenylketone), Irgacure 500 (1-hydroxycyclohexylphenylketone-benzophenone), and other Irgacure-type photoinitiators which can be obtained from Ciba-Geigy: Darocure 1173, 1116,

1398, 1174 and 1020 (obtainable from Merck), benzophenone, 2-chlorothioxanthone, 2-methylthioxanthone, 2-isopropylthioxanthone, benzoin, 4,4'-dimethoxybenzoin etc. If the curing takes place with visible light, such as for example in dentistry, camphorquinone for example can be used

5 as initiator.

Coming into consideration as thermal initiators are in particular organic peroxides in the form of diacylperoxides, peroxydicarbonates, alkylperesters, dialkylperoxides, perketals, ketone peroxides and alkylhydroperoxides.

10 Specific and preferred examples of thermal initiators are dibenzoyl peroxide, t-butylperbenzoate and azobisisobutyronitrile.

Starter activator systems customary for this purpose can be used, such as for example aromatic amines (for example N,N-bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine)

15 as activators, or dibenzoyl peroxide for example as starters, the curing time being able to be set according to the respective use via their concentration and/or their concentration ratio. Further amines can be found for example in DE-A-4 310 733.

20 In the case of covalent-nucleophilic curing, compounds with at least one amino group for example are added as initiators. Suitable amines can be found for example in DE-A-4 405 261.

A lacquer (poly(hetero)condensate) provided with an initiator on the basis of 25 the silanes according to the invention can be used for coatings of substrates.

Customary coating processes can be used for this coating, for example dipping, flooding, pouring, centrifuging, rolling, spraying, painting, electrostatic spraying and electrodip-coating. It should also be mentioned here that the lacquer need not necessarily contain solvent. In particular when using starting 30 substances (silanes) with two alkoxy groups at the Si atom, it is also possible to proceed without the addition of solvents.

Before curing, the applied lacquer is preferably left to dry. Afterwards, depending on the type of initiator, it can be cured in a manner known per se

by redox-initiation, thermally or photochemically. Naturally, combinations of curing methods are also possible.

If the curing of the applied lacquer takes place by irradiation it can prove

5 advantageous to carry out a thermal curing after the radiation curing, in particular to remove solvent which is still present or to incorporate still more reactive groups into the curing.

Although polymerizable groups are already present in the

10 poly(hetero)condensates on the basis of the silanes according to the invention, it can prove advantageous in certain cases to add still more compounds (preferably of a purely organic nature) with for example unsaturated groups to these condensates before or during their further processing (curing).

15

Preferred examples of such compounds are acrylic acid and methacrylic acid as well as compounds derived therefrom, in particular esters of preferably monohydric alcohols (for example C₁₋₄ alkanols), (meth)acrylonitrile, styrene and mixtures of same. In the case of using the poly(hetero)condensates for

20 the preparation of coating lacquers, such compounds can act simultaneously as solvents and/or diluting agents.

The preparation of moulded bodies or moulding compounds from poly(hetero)condensates on the basis of silanes according to the invention

25 can take place with every method customary in this field, for example by injection moulding, mould casting, extrusion. The poly(hetero)condensates based on the silanes according to the invention are also suitable for the preparation of composite materials (for example with glass-fibre reinforcement).

30

With the multifunctional silanes according to the invention, starting compounds are available which make possible the preparation of inorganic-organic composite polymers having the most varied properties which can be set within wide ranges, or the modification of existing composite

polymers. The use of such materials extends to the most varied purposes and among others to their use as bulk materials, composites, adhesives, casting compounds, coating materials, adhesion promoters, and binders for ceramic particles (ceramic shaping processes), for the preparation or priming of fillers and fibres, grinding wheels, for use in the reaction extruder, etc. For organic polymerization, photochemically, thermally and chemically (2-component, anaerobic, redox etc) induced conversion can be considered. The combination of self-curing with for example photo-induced or thermal curing is likewise possible.

10

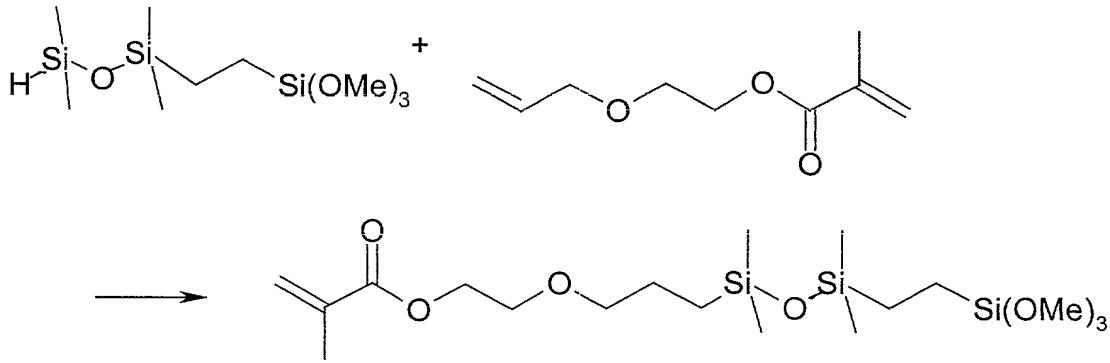
The invention is explained in the following in more detail by examples, without it thereby being limited in any way.

15

Preparation example 1

Preparation of the hydrosilylation product of

1-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane with allyloxyethyl
methacrylate



20

1-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane was obtained from 1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane and vinyltrimethoxysilane according to J.V. Crivello and Daoshen Bi (J. Polym. Sci A 31 (1993) 3121).

25

14.1 g (0.05 M) 1-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane are heated to 100°C in 100 ml dry toluene under inert gas with 5 mg of

polymer-bound Wilkinson catalyst and 8.5 g (0.05 M) of allyloxyethyl methacrylate. After four hours the allyl and SiH absorptions in the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum have disappeared. The reaction mixture is left to cool, filtered from the catalyst and the solvent drawn off under reduced pressure.

5

A colourless, low-viscosity oil remains. The yield is 98% of the theoretical value.

Preparation Example 2

10 Hydrolysis and condensation of the product from preparation example 1

9.1 g (0.02 mol) of the compound from preparation example 1 are stirred with 1.1 g (0.06 mol) water (added as 0.1 M HCl) in 50 ml acetic ester for 24 hours at 40°C. The reaction mixture is then neutralized with NaHCO_3 solution, dried and freed of solvent. The condensate is capable of flowing and is obtained in a yield of 96% of the theoretical value.

Preparation example 3

20 Co-hydrolysis of the product from example 1 with TMOS

9.1 g (0.02 mol) of the compound from preparation example 1 are reacted with 0.76 g (0.005 mol) tetramethylorthosilicate (TMOS) and agitated in 50 ml acetic ester with 1.4 g (0.08 mol) water (added as 0.1 M HCl) for 36 hours at 36°C. The solution is neutralized using NaHCO_3 solution, dried and freed of the solvent. The yield of viscose condensate is 95% of the theoretical value.

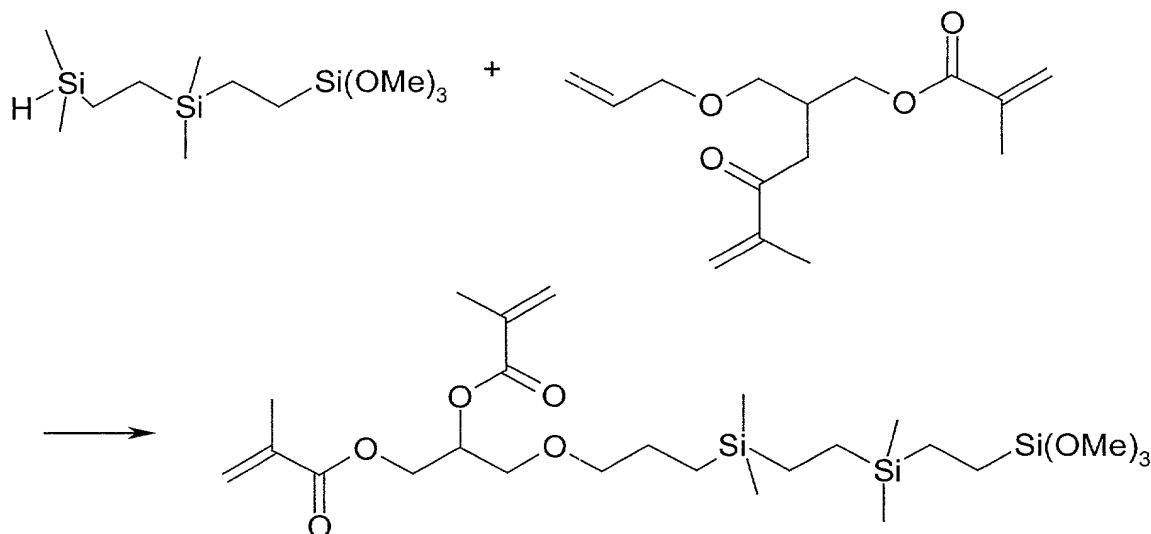
Preparation example 4

Preparation of the hydrosilylation product from

1-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl-1,1,4,4-tetramethyldisilabutane and glycerol

dimethacrylate-allylether

5



10 1-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl)-1,1,4,4-tetramethyldisilabutane is prepared analogously to 1-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane in preparation example 1 from 1,2-bisdimethylsilylethane. A colourless, hydrolysis-labile oil is obtained in a yield of 54% of the theoretical value.

15 5.9 g (0.02 M) 1-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl)-1,1,4,4-tetramethyldisilabutane are dissolved in 100 ml dry toluene and reacted with 5 mg Deloxane Pt catalyst and under reflux with 5.4 g (0.02 M) glycerol dimethacrylate-allylether. After the heat effect has faded, a sample is taken and the SiH vibration at 2160 cm⁻¹ tested by means of IR. When this has disappeared, the reaction mixture

20 is filtered off from the catalyst and the solvent distilled off. The adduct is obtained as a colourless, hydrolysis-labile oil in a yield of 94% of the theoretical value.

Preparation example 5

Hydrolysis and condensation of the product from preparation example 4

11.3 g (0.02 mol) of the compound from example 4 are agitated with 1.1 g
5 (0.06 mol) water (added as 0.1 M HCl) in 50 ml acetic ester for 24 hours at
40°C. The reaction mixture is then neutralized with NaHCO₃ solution, dried
and freed of solvent. The condensate is capable of flowing and is obtained in
a yield of 97% of the theoretical value.

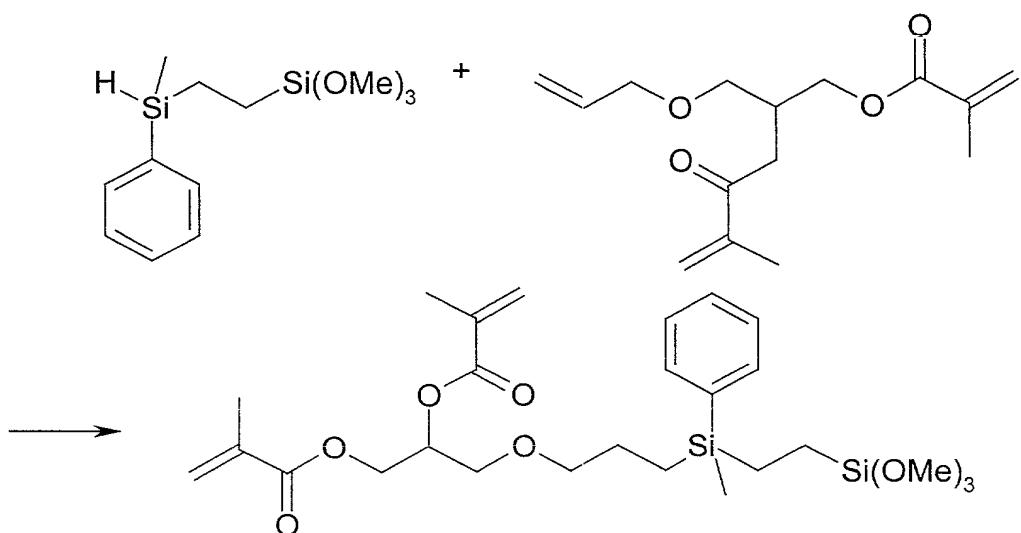
10 Preparation example 6

Co-hydrolysis of the product from preparation example 4 with TMOS

11.3 g (0.02 mol) of the compound from example 4 are reacted with 0.8 g
(0.005 mol) tetramethylorthosilicate and agitated in 50 ml acetic ester with 1.4
15 g (0.08 mol) water (added as 0.1 M HCl) for 36 hours at 36°C. The solution is
neutralized by means of NaHCO₃ solution, dried and freed of solvent. The
yield of viscose condensate is 96% of the theoretical value.

20 Preparation example 7

Preparation of the hydrosilylation product from
1-(trimethoxysilylethyl)-1-methyl-1-phenylsilane and glycerol
dimethacrylate-allylether



1-(trimethoxysilylethyl)-1-methyl-1-phenylsilane is prepared analogously to 1-(trimethoxysilylethyl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane in preparation example 1 from 1-methyl-1-phenylsilane. It is obtained as a colourless, hydrolysis-labile

5 oil in a yield of 69% of the theoretical value.

13.5 g (0.05 mol) 1-(trimethoxysilylethyl)-1-methyl-1-phenylsilane are dissolved in 100 ml dry toluene and reacted with 5 mg Deloxane Pt catalyst and under reflux with 13.4 g (0.05 mol) glycerol dimethacrylate-allylether.

10 After the heat effect has faded, a sample is taken and the SiH vibration at 2160 cm⁻¹ tested by means of IR. If this has disappeared, the reaction mixture is filtered off from the catalyst and the solvent distilled off. The adduct is obtained as a colourless, hydrolysis-labile oil in a yield of 94% of the theoretical value.

15

Preparation example 8

Hydrolysis and condensation of the product from preparation example 7

20 10.8 g (0.02 mol) of the compound from preparation example 7 are agitated with 1.1 g (0.06 mol) water (added as 0.1 M HCl) in 50 ml acetic ester for 24 hours at 40°C. The reaction mixture is then neutralized with NaHCO₃ solution, dried and freed of solvent. The condensate is capable of flowing and is obtained in a yield of 97% of the theoretical value.

25

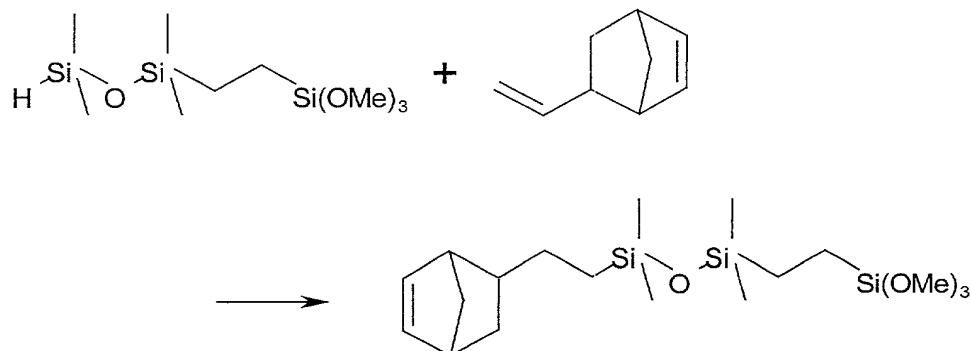
Preparation example 9

Co-hydrolysis of the product from preparation example 7 with TMOS

30 10.8 g (0.02 mol) of the compound from preparation example 7 are reacted with 0.8 g (0.005 mol) tetramethylorthosilicate and agitated in 50 ml acetic ester with 1.4 g (0.08 mol) water (added as 0.1 M HCl) for 36 hours at 36°C. The solution is neutralized by means of NaHCO₃ solution, dried and freed of solvent. The yield of viscose condensate is 96% of the theoretical value.

Preparation example 10

Preparation of the hydrosilylation product from
1-(trimethoxysilylethyl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane with vinyl norbornene



1-(trimethoxysilylethyl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane was obtained from 1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane and vinyltrimethoxsilane according to J.V. Crivello and Daoshen Bi (J. Polym. Sci A 31 (1993) 3121).

10 14.1 g (0.05 mol) 1-(trimethoxysilylethyl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane are heated to 100°C in 100 ml dry toluene under inert gas with 5 mg polymer-bound Wilkinson catalyst and 6.0 g (0.05 mol) vinyl norbornene. After four hours, the vinyl absorptions in the ¹H-NMR spectrum have vanished. The
15 reaction mixture is left to cool, filtered from the catalyst and the solvent drawn off under reduced pressure.

A colourless, low-viscosity oil remains. The yield is 98% of the theoretical value.

20

Preparation example 11

Hydrolysis and condensation of the product from preparation example 10

25 8.1 g (0.02 mol) of the compound from preparation example 10 are agitated with 1.1 g (0.06 mol) water (added as 0.1 M HCl) in 50 ml acetic ester for 24 hours at 40°C. The reaction mixture is then neutralized with NaHCO₃ solution,

dried and freed of solvent. The condensate is capable of flowing and is obtained in a yield of 96% of the theoretical value.

Preparation example 12

5 Co-hydrolysis of the product from preparation example 10 with TMOS

8.1 g (0.02 mol) of the compound from preparation example 10 are mixed with 0.8 g (0.05 mol) tetramethylorthosilicate and agitated in 50 ml acetic ester with 1.4 g (0.08 mol) water (added as 0.1 M HCl) for 36 hours at 36°C. The 10 solution is neutralized by means of NaHCO₃ solution, dried and freed of solvent. The yield of viscose condensate is 95% of the theoretical value.

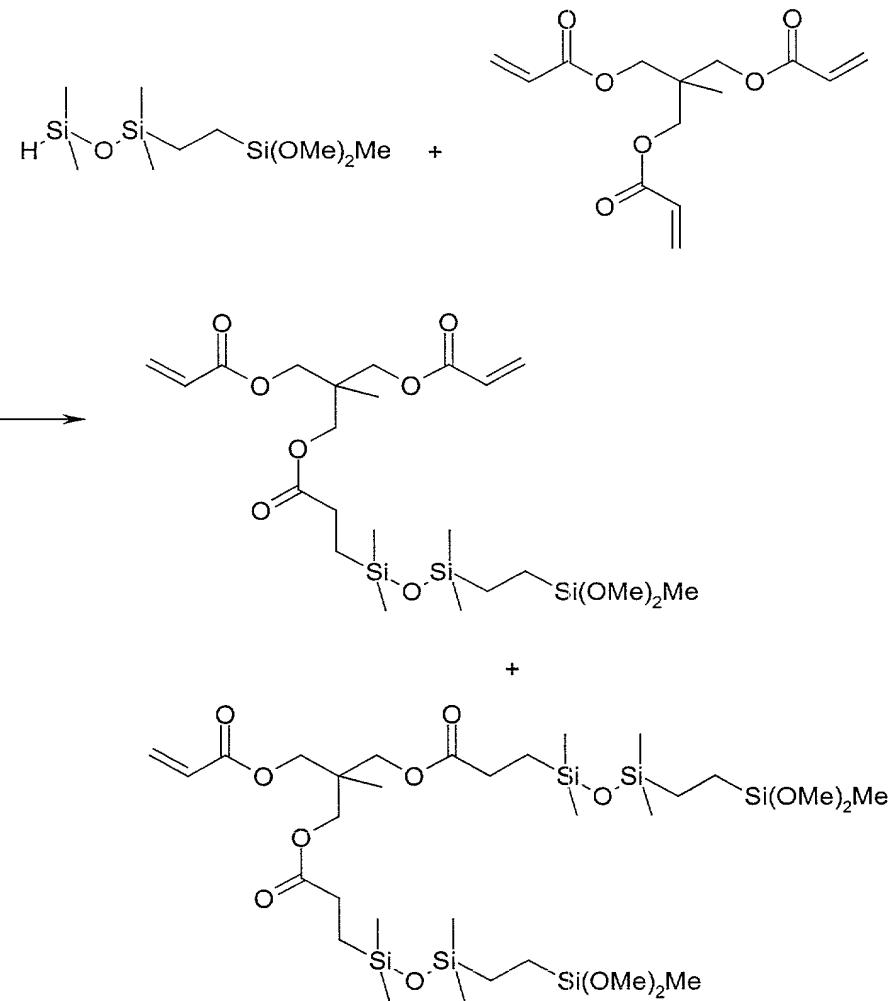
100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

Preparation example 13

Preparation of the hydrosilylation product of

1-(methyldimethoxysilylethyl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane with trimethylolpropanetriacrylate

5



1-(methyldimethoxysilyl)ethyl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane was obtained analogously to J.V. Crivello and Daoshen Bi (J. Polym. Sci A **31** (1993) 3121)

10 from 1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane and vinylmethyldimethoxysilane in a yield
of 67% of the theoretical value.

8.0 g (0.03 mol) 1-(methyldimethoxysilyl)ethyl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane are heated to 100°C in 100 ml dry toluene under inert gas with 5 mg polymer-bound Wilkinson catalyst and 14.4 g (0.05 mol)

trimethylolpropanetriacrylate. After four hours, the vinyl absorptions in the $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum have vanished. The reaction mixture is left to cool, filtered off from the catalyst and the solvent drawn off under reduced pressure.

5 A colourless, low-viscosity oil remains. The yield is 98% of the theoretical value.

Preparation example 14

Hydrolysis and condensation of the product from preparation example 13

10 7.5 g (0.01 mol, relative to the dimethoxysilyl content) of the compound from preparation example 13 are agitated with 0.4 g (0.02 mol) water (added as 0.1 M HCl) in 50 ml acetic ester for 24 hours at 40°C. The reaction mixture is then neutralized with NaHCO_3 solution, dried and freed of solvent. The condensate
15 is capable of flowing and is obtained in a yield of 96% of the theoretical value.

Preparation example 15

Co-hydrolysis of the product from preparation example 13 with TMOS

20 7.5 g (0.01 mol relative to the dimethoxysilyl content) of the compound from preparation example 13 are mixed with 0.005 mol tetramethylorthosilicate and agitated in 50 ml acetic ester with 0.7 g (0.04 mol) water (added as 0.1 M HCl) for 36 hours at 36°C. The solution is neutralized by means of NaHCO_3 solution, dried and freed of solvent. The yield of viscose condensate is 95% of
25 the theoretical value.

TOP SECRET DOD

Patent claims

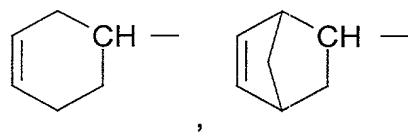
1. Hydrolyzable and polymerizable silanes of the general formula I

5

B-R'-U-D (I)

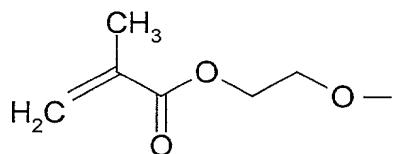
in which the radicals have the following meaning:

B = vinylcyclopropyl,

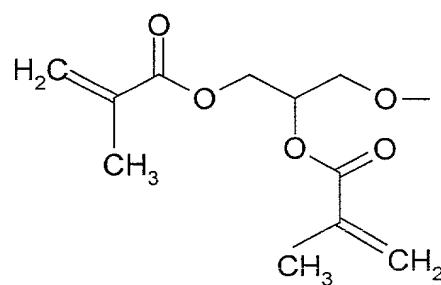
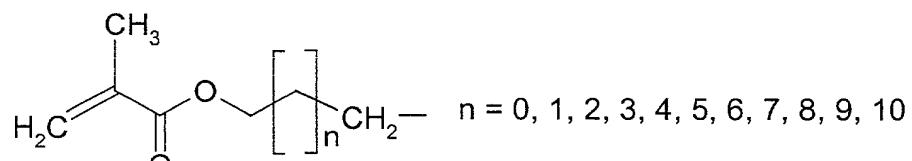
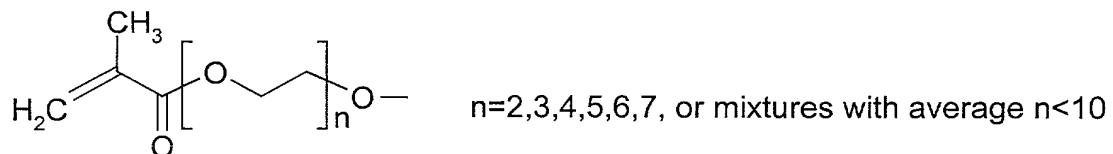


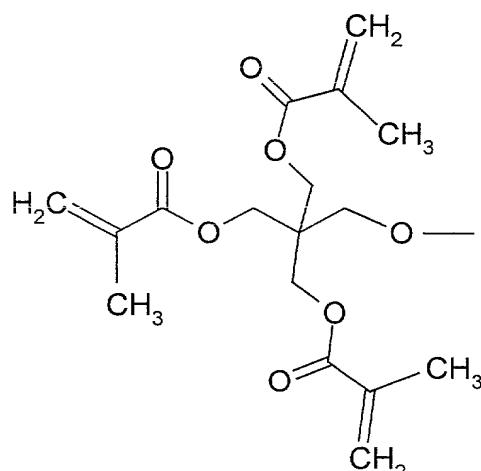
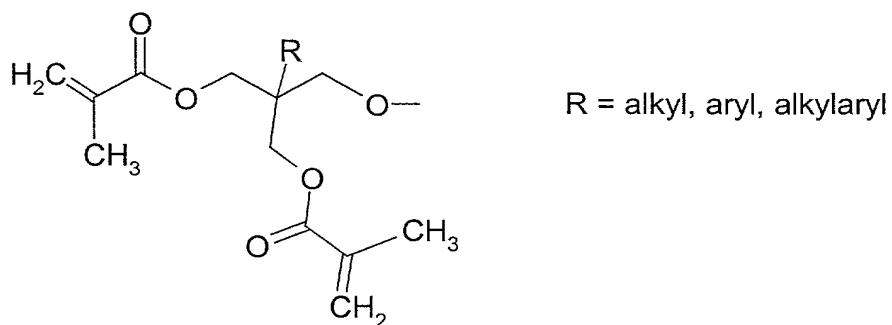
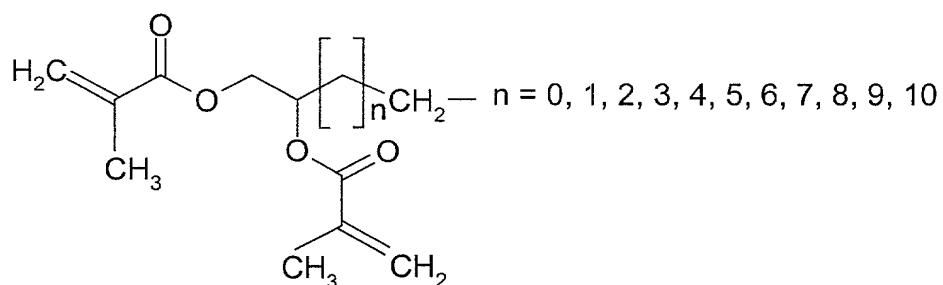
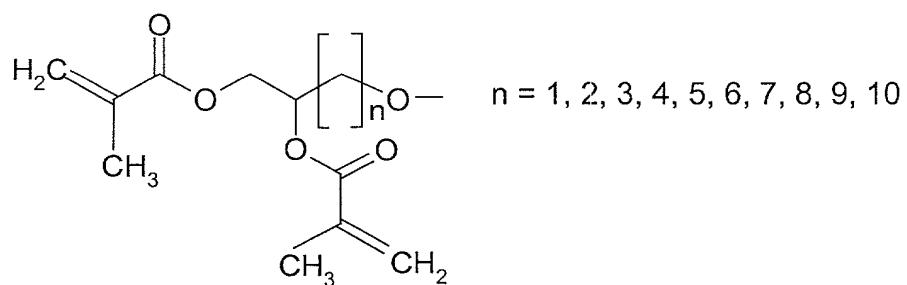
10

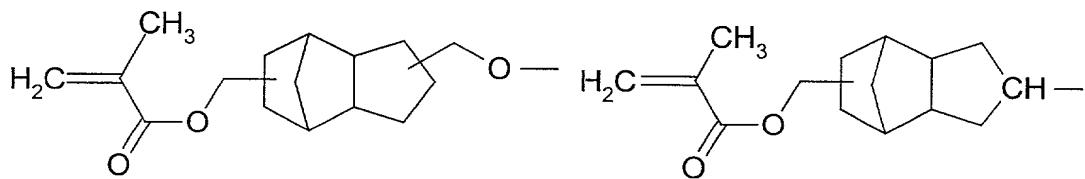
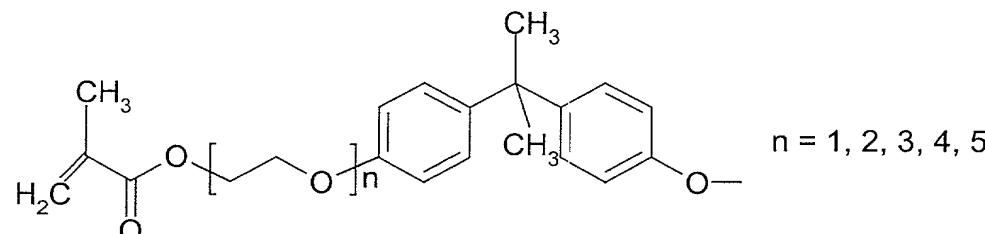
or methacrylate radicals (including the corresponding acrylate radicals) from the following group:



15

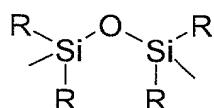






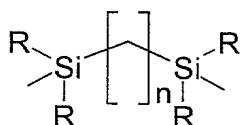
R' = alkylene, alkenylene, arylene, arylenealkylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 0 to 10 carbon atoms, the radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups;

\cup =



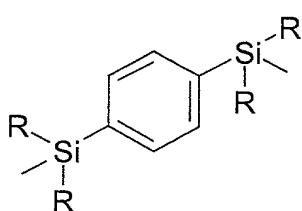
R = alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl

10



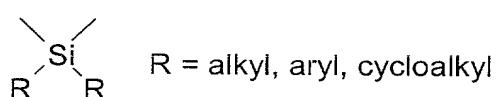
R = alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl

n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10



R = alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl

15



D = -(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)₂(OC₂H₅), with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)(OC₂H₅)₂, with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(OCH₃)₃, with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(C₂H₅)₂(OCH₃), with n = 0 to 10
 5 -(CH₂)_n-Si(C₂H₅)(OCH₃)₂, with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(OC₂H₅)₃, with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)₂(OCH₃), with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)(OCH₃)₂, with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(C₂H₅)₂(OC₂H₅), with n = 0 to 10
 10 -(CH₂)_n-Si(C₂H₅)(OC₂H₅)₂, with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)(C₂H₅)(OCH₃), with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)(C₂H₅)(OC₂H₅), with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)(OC₂H₅)(OCH₃), with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(C₂H₅)(OC₂H₅)(OCH₃), with n = 0 to 10
 15 -(CH₂)_n-Si(OC₂H₅)₂(OCH₃), with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(OC₂H₅)(OCH₃)₂, with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)(OC(CH₃)=CH₂)₂, with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(C₂H₅)(OC(CH₃)=CH₂)₂, with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(CH₃)₂(OC(CH₃)=CH₂), with n = 0 to 10
 20 -(CH₂)_n-Si(C₂H₅)₂(OC(CH₃)=CH₂), with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(OC₂H₅)(OC(CH₃)=CH₂)₂, with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(OC₂H₅)(OC(CH₃)=CH₂)₂, with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(OC₂H₅)₂(OC(CH₃)=CH₂), with n = 0 to 10
 25 -(CH₂)_n-Si(C₆H₅)(OC₂H₅)₃, with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(C₆H₅)(OCH₃)₂, with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(C₆H₅)(OCH₃)(OC₂H₅), with n = 0 to 10
 -(CH₂)_n-Si(C₆H₅)(OC(CH₃)=CH₂)₂, with n = 0 to 10.

30 2. Silanes according to claim 1, characterized in that, in the general formula, the radical R' has the following meaning:

R' = alkylene, alkenylene, arylene, arylenealkylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 0 to 5 carbon atoms, these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups.

5

3. Process for the preparation of the silanes according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that a dihydridosilicon compound is reacted in equimolar manner with an alkenyl silane compound which contains hydrolyzable groups, and the residual hydridosilyl group is reacted by renewed hydrosilylation with an at least twice-unsaturated organic compound.

10

4. Use of the silanes according to claim 1 or 2 for the preparation of silicic acid polycondensates or of silicic acid heteropolycondensates by hydrolytic condensation of one or more hydrolytically condensable compounds of silicon and optionally other elements from the group B, Al, P, Sn, Pb, the transition metals, the lanthanides and the actinides, and/or precondensates derived from the above-named compounds, optionally in the presence of a catalyst and/or a solvent, by the action of water or moisture, characterized in that 5 to 100 mol-% based on monomeric compounds of the hydrolytically condensable compounds are selected from silanes of the general formula I:

15

20

$$B-R'-U-D \quad (I)$$

25

in which the radicals are as defined in claim 1.

30

5. Use according to claim 4, characterized in that compounds which can be radically or ionically polymerized are used, optionally in precondensed form, as further hydrolytically condensable compounds.

6. Use according to claim 4 or 5, characterized in that one or more compounds of the general formula VI are used, optionally in

precondensed form, as further hydrolytically condensable compounds of silicon:



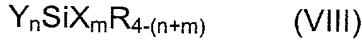
5

in which the radicals and indices have the following meaning:

	X	=	hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, acyloxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl or NR''_2 ;
10	R	=	alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkylaryl or arylalkyl;
	R''	=	hydrogen, alkyl or aryl;
	R^{10}	=	alkylene or alkenylene, these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen or sulphur atoms or $-NH$ groups;
15	Z'	=	halogen or an optionally substituted amino, amide, aldehyde, alkylcarbonyl, carboxy, mercapto, cyano, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, sulfonic acid, phosphoric acid, acyloxy, methacryloxy, epoxy or vinyl group;
	e	=	0,1,2 or 3;
20	f	=	0,1,2 or 3, with $e + f = 1,2$ or 3.

20 7. Use according to one of claims 4 to 6, characterized in that one or more compounds of the general formula VIII are used, optionally in precondensed form, as further hydrolytically condensable compounds of silicon:

25



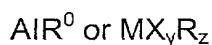
in which the radicals X and R have the meaning given in claim 6 and the other radicals and indices have the following meaning:

30

	Y	=	a substituent which contains a substituted or unsubstituted 1,4,6-trioxaspiro-[4,4]-nonane radical;
	n	=	1,2 or 3;

m = 1,2 or 3, with n + m 4.

8. Use according to one of claims 4 to 7, characterized in that one or more aluminium, titanium or zirconium compounds, soluble in the reaction medium, of the formula:



are used, optionally in precondensed form, as further hydrolytically condensable components, in which M stands for titanium or zirconium, the radicals R, R⁰ and X are the same or different, R⁰ represents halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy or acyloxy, y is an integer from 1 to 4, in particular 2 to 4, z stands for 0, 1, 2 or 3, preferably for 0, 1 or 2 and X and R are as defined in claim 6.

9. Use according to one or more of claims 4 to 8, characterized in that one or more initiators are added to the polycondensate, and the polycondensate cures thermally, photochemically, in covalent-nucleophilic manner or by redox-induction.

10. Use according to one or more of claims 4 to 8, characterized in that one or more radically and/or ionically polymerizable components are added to the polycondensate before polymerization.

11. Use of the silanes according to claim 1 for the preparation of polymerisates by radical polymerization of compounds containing one or more C=C double bonds and optionally other radically polymerizable compounds and optionally by ionic polymerization of one or more ionically polymerizable compounds, by the action of heat and/or electromagnetic radiation and/or by redox-induction and/or in covalent-nucleophilic manner, optionally in the presence of one or more initiators and/or a solvent, characterized in that 5 to 100 mol-%

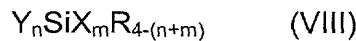
based on monomeric compounds are selected from silanes of formula I:



5

in which the radicals are as defined in claim 1 or 2.

12. Use according to claim 11, characterized in that one or more silanes of the general formula VIII are used as cationically polymerizable compounds:



in which the radicals and indices are as defined in claim 7.

13. Use according to one or more of claims 11 to 12, characterized in that the polymerisate is hydrolytically condensed, optionally in the presence of further, hydrolytically condensable compounds of silicon and optionally other elements from the group B, Al, Sn, Pb, the transition metals, the lanthanides and the actinides, and/or precondensates derived from the above-named compounds by the action of water or moisture, optionally in the presence of a catalyst and/or a solvent.

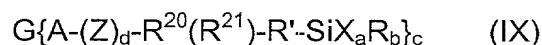
14. Use according to claim 13, characterized in that one or more compounds of the general formula VI are used, optionally in precondensed form, as further condensable compounds of silicon:



30 in which the radicals and indices are as defined in claim 6.

15. Use according to one of claims 4 to 10, characterized in that one or more compounds of the general formula IX are used, optionally in precondensed form, as further condensable compounds of silicon:

5



in which the radicals and indices have the following meaning:

10 X = hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, acyloxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl or NR''_2 ;

15 R = alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkylaryl or arylalkyl;

15 R' = alkylene, alkenylene, arylene, arylenealkylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 0 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups;

20 R'' = hydrogen, alkyl or aryl;

20 G = a straight-chained or branched organic radical with at least one $C=C$ double bond and 4 to 50 carbon atoms;

20 A = O, S or NH for $d = 1$ and

25 Z = CO and

25 R²⁰ = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups, and

25 R²¹ = COOH;

 or

30 A = O, S or NH for $d = 1$ and

30 Z = CO and

30 R²⁰ = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being

able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups, and

R²¹ = H;

5 or

A = O, S, NH or COO for d = 1 and

Z = CHR, with R equal to H, alkyl, aryl or alkylaryl, and

10 R²⁰ = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups, and

R²¹ = OH;

15 or

A = O, S, NH or COO for d = 0 and

R²⁰ = alkylene, arylene or alkylenearylene in each case with 1 to 10 carbon atoms, these radicals being

20 able to be interrupted by oxygen and sulphur atoms or by amino groups, and

R²¹ = OH;

or

25

A = S for d = 1 and

Z = CO and

R²⁰ = N and

R²¹ = H;

30

a = 1,2 or 3;

b = 0,1 or 2;

a+b = 3;

c = 1,2,3 or 4;
d = 0 or 1.

16. Use of the silanes according to claim 1 or 2 in the dental field for the

5 preparation of filling materials, cements, temporary crown and bridge materials, facing materials, lacquers, sealers, adhesion promoters, primers and bondings.

SEARCHED
INDEXED
COPIED
FILED

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

P.O. Box 747 • Falls Church, Virginia 22040-0747
Telephone: (703) 205-8000 • Facsimile: (703) 205-8050

**PLEASE NOTE:
YOU MUST
COMPLETE THE
FOLLOWING**

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
FOR PATENT AND DESIGN APPLICATIONS

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that: my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name; that I verify
believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one inventor is named below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural
inventors are named below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Inset Title

HYDROLYZABLE SILANES AND POLYMERIZABLE SILANES WITH LOW VISCOSITY AND USE THEREFOR

Fill in Appropriate
Information -
For Use Without
Specification
Attached:

the specification of which is attached hereto. If not attached hereto,
the specification was filed on _____ as _____
United States Application Number _____;
and amended on _____ (if applicable) and/or
the specification was filed on July 12, 2000 as PCT
International Application Number PCT/EP00/06639; and was
amended under PCT Article 34 on February 20, 2001 (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56. I do not know and do not believe the same was ever known or used in the United States of America before my or our invention thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before my or our invention thereof or more than one year prior to this application, that the same was not in public use or on sale in the United States of America more than one year prior to this application, that the invention has not been patented or made the subject of an inventor's certificate issued before the date of this application in any country foreign to the United States of America on an application filed by me or my legal representative or assigns more than twelve months (six months for designs) prior to this application, and that no application for patent or inventor's certificate on this invention has been filed in any country foreign to the United States of America prior to this application by me or my legal representatives or assigns, except as follows.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(a)-(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s) Priority Claimed

Initial Priority
Information:
(if appropriate)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §119(e) of any United States provisional applications(s) listed below.

(Application Number) _____ (Filing Date) _____

(Application Number) _____ (Filing Date) _____

Country _____ Application Number _____ Date of Filing (Month/Day/Year) _____

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States and/or PCT application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States and/or PCT application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

Insert Prior U.S.
Application(s):

(Application Number)	(Filing Date)	(Status - patented, pending, abandoned)
(Application Number)	(Filing Date)	(Status - patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby appoint the practitioners at CUSTOMER NO. 2292 as my attorneys or agents to prosecute this application and/or an international application based on this application and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and in connection with the resulting patent based on instructions received from the entity who first sent the application papers to the practitioners, unless the inventor(s) or assignee provides said practitioners with a written notice to the contrary.

Send Correspondence to:

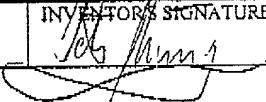
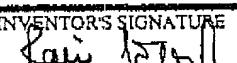
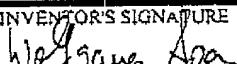
BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP or CUSTOMER NO. 2292

P.O. Box 747 • Falls Church, Virginia 22040-0747

Telephone: (703) 205-8000 • Facsimile: (703) 205-8050

PLEASE NOTE:
YOU MUST
COMPLETE
THE
FOLLOWING:

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

GIVEN NAME/FAMILY NAME <u>Peter BISSINGER</u>		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE 	DATE* <u>Dec. 17, 2001</u>
Residence (City, State & Country) Diessen GERMANY <u>DE</u>		CITIZENSHIP German	
MAILING ADDRESS (Complete Street Address including City, State & Country) Vorhölzerstr 10, D-86911 Diessen GERMANY			
GIVEN NAME/FAMILY NAME <u>Oswald GASSER</u>		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE 	DATE* <u>Dec. 17, 2001</u>
Residence (City, State & Country) Seefeld GERMANY <u>DE</u>		CITIZENSHIP German	
MAILING ADDRESS (Complete Street Address including City, State & Country) Höhenstrasse 10, D-82229 Seefeld GERMANY			
GIVEN NAME/FAMILY NAME <u>Rainer GUGGENBERGER</u>		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE 	DATE* <u>Dec. 17, 2001</u>
Residence (City, State & Country) Herrsching GERMANY <u>DE</u>		CITIZENSHIP German	
MAILING ADDRESS (Complete Street Address including City, State & Country) Kienbachstrasse 2b, D-82211 Herrsching GERMANY			
GIVEN NAME/FAMILY NAME <u>Wolfgang SOGLOWEK</u>		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE 	DATE* <u>Dec. 17, 2001</u>
Residence (City, State & Country) Diessen-Obermühlhausen GERMANY <u>DE</u>		CITIZENSHIP German	
MAILING ADDRESS (Complete Street Address including City, State & Country) Bergstrasse 30, D-86911 Diessen-Obermühlhausen GERMANY			
GIVEN NAME/FAMILY NAME		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE*
Residence (City, State & Country)		CITIZENSHIP	
MAILING ADDRESS (Complete Street Address including City, State & Country)			
GIVEN NAME/FAMILY NAME		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE*
Residence (City, State & Country)		CITIZENSHIP	
MAILING ADDRESS (Complete Street Address including City, State & Country)			